

bluejackets, under Lieut. Col. Charles G. Lons, are moving on the city of Leon, the remaining rebel stronghold.

Marines Who Were Killed.

The American marines killed, all of whom had enlisted in the past year, were: Private Ralph Victor Bobbett, enlisted at St. Louis, Mo., for William H. Bobbett, lives at Nevada, Mo.
Private Charles Hayes Durham, enlisted at Indianapolis. His mother, Mrs. Lue Durham, lives at Junction City, Mo.
Private Clarence Henry McMillen, enlisted at Boston. His aunt, Mary Herbert, lives at 20 Hancock street, Portland, Me.
Private Harry Pollard, enlisted at Rochester, N. Y. His mother, Mrs. Bliss B. Pollard, lives at Medway, Mass.
Those Severely Wounded.

The Americans most severely injured were:

Second Lieut. George W. Martin, Company C, 1st Battalion, enlisted at Boston. His mother, Mrs. Flora A. Martin, and wife live at 437 Medford street, Winter Hill, Mass.
Sergeant A. P. Sherburne, enlisted at Boston. His mother, Mrs. Francis L. Sherburne, lives at Georgetown, Mass.
Private William Harvey, enlisted at Boston. Relative not known.
Private Alfred Lunder, enlisted at Fargo, N. D. His brother, David Lunder, lives at Baker, Mont.
Private William J. O'Connell, enlisted at the cruiser California.

The Navy department cannot identify Captain and Lieut. Commander Admiral Southernland in reporting the battle to the Navy department, and every reason to be proud of the officers, marines and bluejackets who were engaged in this action.

Defeat Is Complete.

Admiral Southernland's dispatches made it plain that the defeat of the rebels was complete. Zelaya, but Alvarado, and formerly supporter of Zelaya, fled toward the Costa Rican boundary for escape and whether he received his fatal wound in the fight at Coyotepe or from the soldiers who took him is not known.

The shedding of American blood in Central America is expected to bring to a climax in Congress the dispute over the right of this government to intervene in Nicaragua.

Less than a month ago Acting secretary Huntington Wilson served formal notice on the Nicaraguan government that the United States would take measures for an adequate legation guard at Managua; to keep open communications with the United States; and to protect American life and property.

The Nicaraguan government already had declared its intention to refuse to accept the United States should act, finding itself itself engaged in fighting the rebels.

Consent of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan consent to the landing of American marines and bluejackets, as sent out by the minister for foreign affairs, took this form:

"The Nicaraguan government desires that the government of the United States guarantee with its forces security for the property of American citizens in Nicaragua, and that they will take the necessary steps to protect the inhabitants of the republic."

It was in redemption of that promise that Admiral Southernland started toward the rebel stronghold of Managua, and from Managua southward to Granada. At several stages there had been trouble in maintaining communications with the rebels to his progress; first at Leon, again at Masaya, and once at Chinandega, where the rebels had shown a disposition to yield suitably to the American force and allow the sailors passage. Apparently the rebels had decided they had made a mistake in so doing.

Since that time there has been constant friction in maintaining communication between the various points where the American bluejackets and marines were engaged in the fighting. The rebels occupied the two hills at Barranca, and the American forces were forced to live for the starving people beyond, and to prevent the foreign residents at Jinotepé, and in the town of the famine conditions which existed in those places.

Asked to Withdraw.

It was these facts which determined Admiral Southernland to clear them out of the way. He did not demand the surrender of the rebels nor did he seek to prevent them from fighting the government forces if they cared to do so. He simply asked the government to permit the condition which threatened the railroad.

It is true that the rebels sought to justify their attitude by pointing to the fact that the government had not taken any action to protect the railroad, and that there is not a little authority for the proposition that such intervention by the state is a matter of right, and indeed, duty.

Many Instances Cited.

In the list of authorities referred to are cases where the United States has alone and with others landed forces in times of revolution in foreign countries to protect American interests.

The citations begin with China in 1854, and continue with Mexico, where American intervention in Honduras last year. One case of particular strength, where American troops were sent to Nicaragua, occurred in 1890, when American marines and bluejackets fought side by side with the American forces against the Samoan rebels under Chief Matafafa, with a loss of four American and three British lives.

In Japan, when Commander McDougal on the Wyoming chastised the hostile daimo, for attacking American shipping; in Persia, in 1871, when American troops were taken against the savages; in Korea, in 1871, where the native forces were defeated and the country restored; in 1890, when the 240 Koreans killed, and in China during the revolution of 1854, where again the American troops were sent to suppress the rebellion.

The State Department found what it holds to be a precedent in the case of the American action in Nicaragua yesterday.

Iris at Leon.

No further resistance from the rebels to the execution of the American plan to keep open the railroad will be tolerated. The doubt that had existed as to the location of the rebel leader Iris, the last who commands any considerable force, now that Mena and Zelaya have been disposed of, was settled yesterday when it was learned that he was at Leon. This is another important point on the railroad between Leon and Managua.

Senor Castillo, the Nicaraguan minister here, called on the American minister yesterday upon explicit instructions from his government to express the profound sympathy and aid of the American people to the American losses suffered at Masaya. This was in addition to a similar expression of sympathy for the American minister for foreign affairs, to American Minister Wetzel at Managua.

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Dr. Gilberto Ortega, a liberal leader of Masaya. Dr. Ortega said the liberal chiefs had determined to continue the fight against the Diaz government. He came to New Orleans direct from Leon, stronghold of the insurgents.

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REBELS AGAIN ACTIVE

Mexican Government Forced to Shift Its Troops.

OROZCO IS LOST SIGHT OF

Guerrilla Tactics of Insurgents Make Federal Work Difficult.

MADERO'S UNCLE SEES PEACE

Declares There Is No Excuse for American Intervention—Senator Smith Hears Sommerfeld.

MEXICO CITY, October 5.—There has been a general shifting of the government forces during the past week. This has been due to various rebel movements which have been actively renewed. An outbreak has occurred near Vera Cruz, the rebels being headed by Gen. Aguilera. Rebel forces also have appeared near Torreon. There is increased activity in the district of Mexico. Orozco's followers have resumed operations in Coahuila, while further operations by the rebels are reported in the states of Chihuahua and Sonora. The Indians of Oaxaca refuse to consider themselves whipped, while raids continue in Michoacan, Guanajuato, Zacatecas and other states.

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